ARNOLD'S HISTORY OF RHODE ISLAND. PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS. By SAUDE GREENE ANSOLD, In two Vols. Vol. II. Svo. pp. 52. D. Appleton & C.

Mr. Arnold has performed an excellent service to the study of American history, in the composition of the elaborate work, of which the concluding volume is now published. He has engaged in the accomplishment of his congenial task with a cordial fellow-feeling with the worthies whom he commemorates, a spirit of local pride in their character and achievements, though apparently unbiased by the partiality of favoritism, and a conscientious desire to discover the truth by minute and accurate investigation. With no love of rheterical display, his style is graceful and vigorous, lacid in statement, ample in illustration, compact in arrangement, and well-suited to the gravity of historical narrative. The period embraced in the work reaches from the settlement of Rhode Island in the year 1636 to the adoption of the Federal Conetitution in 1790, the present volume commencing with the death of Lord Bellemont in 1701.

The name of Bishop Berkeley is intimately asso ciated with the domestic annals of Rhode Island. and is duly noticed by the author in the following

passage:
The arrival of George Berkeley, Dean of Derry, and afterward Bishop of Cloyne, was a joyful event in the history of Newport, and important in its results to the other colonies. A corps of literary men and artists acoustic dhim, among whom was Smibert, to whose instory of Newport, and important in its results to the other colonies. A corps of literary men and artists accompanied him, among whom was Smilbert, to whose advent is due the earliest impulse given to American art. From the collection of pictures that he brought, Copley first drew his impiration, and West was taught to breathe his spirit upon the undying canvas. The benevolent design of Berkely to found a college in the Bermydes was shadoned from pressaits but his like. benevolent design of Berkely to found a college in the Bermudas, was abandoned from necessity, but his liberal benefactions to Harvard and Yale still exist, as proofs of his zeal in the cause of classical learning. To combat the progress of materialism, and subvert the Epicurian theories of Hobbes, Berkeley had become the champion of the immaterial system of philosophy, and argued the non-existence of matter, or rather is entire relection to the ideal. The purity of his character was the delight of his friends, and the admiration of his

The arrival of such a man could not fail to be attended with good results. He purchased a farm in Middletown, about three miles from Newport, and called it after the residence of the early Archbishops of England, Whitehall, a name which is still retains, and was soon admitted a freeman of the colony. Here he resided for more than two years, and wrote his Aleiphron or Minute Philosopher, an ingenious defense of the Chrisadmitted a freeman of the cotony. Here he resided for more than two years, and wrote his Aleiphron or Minute Philosopher, an ingenious defense of the Christian religion. Soon after his arrival, he formed a society for the purpose of discussing philosophical questions and of collecting books. This was the origin of the Redwood Library, organized some years later. One of the members of this society was Edward Scott, the grand uncle of Sir Walter Scott, who, for nearly twenty years, had been master of the Grammar School at Newport, the first classical school established in Rhode Island. Berkeley's Theory of Vision is the first satisfactory account we have of the phenomena of sight; his Alciphron was printed in Newport by James Franklin; but the most enduring monument of his genins is the ode "On the Prospect of the Arts and Sciences in America," of which the concluding stanza "will live immortal as the verse of Gray."

Westward the course of empire takes its way; The four first acts aircedy past, A firth shall close the drama with the day, Time's noblest offspring is the last.

Rhode Island was in no respect behind her sister colonies in the patriotic zeal which inspired resist ance to the British rule, or in active preparations for the Revolutionary conflict. A month or two previous to the battle of Lexington the work of enlistment was rapidly going on, orders for arms from Providence were incessant, ten was everywhere prescribed, a large quantity of the forbidden luxury was publicly burnt in the market square of Providence, a general muster of the militia was held, and military enthusiasm was universal. The effect of the battle of Lexington in Rhode Island was electric. The intelligence reached Providence the same night. Expresses were sent off to the other towns and to Connecticut. The military assembled, and the next day a thousand mee were on their march from Providence to the scene of strife. An army of observation, to consist of fifteen hundred men, was voted to be raised at once. Subsequently, the soil of Rhode Island became an important seat of war, and on the 29th of August. 1278, the scene of a memorable conflict, of which we have the following vivid description:

So great was the scarcity of provisions at this time, that there were hundreds of people in Providence without bread or the means of obtaining it, and corn was seld at eight dollars a bushel. Nor could vessels be sent to laring flour on account of the embargo, until the pent to laring flour on account of the embargo, until the pressing wants of the population required it to be repealed. Great dissatisfaction now pervaded the camp, and desertions became frequent. Half of the New-Hampshie volunteers, writes one of their officers, had already gone, and the rest could not be induced to remain. The siege had meanwhile been pressed with vigor, and the enemy had abundoned all their outworks except one. It was Sullivan's intention to storm the works, but the army, by the withdrawal of the volunteers, was found to be reduced to only fifty-four hundred men. It was therefore determined in council to fall back upon the fortified hills at the north, and there await the return of the French fleet, to hasten which Lafavette proceeded to Boston. Nearly three which Lafayette proceeded to Boston. Nearly three which Lafayette proceeded to Boston. Searly late thousand volunteers, supposing that nothing would be done till the return of the French, had left within twenty-four bours, and others were still leaving. The retreat commenced in the evening, and by two o'elock that night the army encamped on Eatt's Hill, the right uing on the west road, and the left on the cust road. wing on the west road, and the left on the cast road, with covering parties on each flank. Col. Livingston's light corps was stationed on the east road, and another under Col. Laurens, Col. Fleury, and Major Talbot, on the west road, each three miles in front of the caup, and in their rear was the picket of the acmy under Col. Wall.

Early the next morning the British forces murched out in two columns by the two roads, and at seven o'clock the attack commenced. The American light o'clock the attack commenced. The American fight corps were supported by the picket. A series of so-vere skirmishes ensued, and a regiment was sent to re-inferce each of the two corps, with orders for them to retire upon the nam body, which they did in excellent order. One account attributes to Major Tallot the commencement of the action on the west road. Au-other, more circumstantial, states that the first desperate stand was made at a cross road connecting the two main roads, near the Gibbs place, about five and a half miles from Newport, where a middle road, parallel to the two and very page the control of the two and the two miles from Newport, where a middle road, parallel to the two and very near the east road, extends northward from the cross road. A broad field, inclosed by tone walls, occupies the space between the east and middle roads, and is bounded on the routh by the cross road. Here the twenty-second British regiment, Cot. Campbell, which had advanced by the east road, divided, and one-half of it turned to the left into the cross road. A portion of the American picket was concealed in this field, and the divided twenty-second fell into the ambuscade. A scene of fearful shaughter enseed. Short, sharp, and deadly was the struggle. The Americans, leaping from behind the walls, poured a storm of bullets into the very face of the astonished foe, and before their bewildered enemy could recover from the shock, they had reloaded, and with another thest of fire, completed the work of death, Nearly onefrom the shock, they had releaded and with another sheet of fire, completed the work of death, Nearly one-fourth part of the ill-fated twenty-second were cut down by this murderous assault. Two Hessian regiments came up to their support, but the Americans had already retreated, according to orders. An attack was already retreated, according to orders.

already retreated, according to orders. An attack was now made upon the American left wing, but the enemy verte repulsed by Gen. Glover, and retreated to their works on Quaker Hill.

The Hessian columns were formed upon a chain of highland, extending northward from this hill. The American army was drawn up in three lines; the first in front of their works on But's Hill, the second in rear of the hill, and the reserve near a creek about laft a mile in the rear of the first line. The distance between Bott's and Quaker Hill is about one inite, with marshy meadow and woodland between.

British left, Gen. Lovell's brigade of Massachusetts militia was ordered to engage their right and rear, which was done with complete success. The ships-of-war also were driven off by the well-served guns of two heavy batteries that were brought to bear upon them. The desperate courage of the enemy availed them nothing assinst the equally resolute valor of the Americans. They at last gave way, and retreated to their fortified camp on Quaker Hill, closely followed by the victors who captured Brady's battery upon the hill. Sullivan desired to attack them in their works; but the army had now been for thirty-six hours without rest or food, and continually on the march, at labor, out rest or food, and continually on the march, at labor or in battle. The assault was therefore abandoned and both armies occupied their camps in the aftertook although the cannonade was continued until night. return of the killed, wounded, and missing, shows the

return of the killed, wounded, and missing, shows the whole loss of the Americans in the action to be two hundred and eleven. That of the British was at first supposed to be about seven hundred, but was afterward found to amount to one thousand and twenty-three, including those taken prisoners.

When we consider that of the five thousand Ameriscans engaged in this battle, only about fifteen hundred had ever before been in action, and that they were opposed by veteran troops superior both in numbers and discipline, with a degree of obstimacy rarely equalled in the annals of warfare, we can understand the remark said to have been made by Lafayette in speaking of the battle on Rhode Island, that "it was the best fought action of the war."

The troops of Rhode Island were prominer in the battle (Yorktown, October 15-17, 1781) which terminated in the surrender of Cornwallis, and which brought the war of the Revolution to a

Washington, having maneuvered some time near New-York to deceive Clinton with the idea of an attack on that city, had suddenly marched with the allied army to the head of Elk River, where a fleet of transports was prepared to carry them to the scene of action. The Rhode Island regiment formed a part of this force. The French army, recent scene by three thousand men from the fleet of Count de Grasse, numbered seven thousand men, the Continental troops fity-five hundred, besides thirty-five hundred Virginia nalitia, making sixteen thousand men assembled for the siege of Yorktown. Cornwallis, with about half that number, was strongly intreuched within the town, which was fortified by redoubts thrown up before it. At the close of the month, the allies commenced their approaches, and at the end of a week, having completed their first parallel, opened a fire upon the enemy. The British were very active in repairing their works as fast as they were damaged by the ceaseless atorn of shell and shot which for the next nine days was hurled upon them, night and day, with scarcely an intermission. Their own lines were defended by one hundred pieces of cannon, which dismounted many of the gaus of the besiegers, and rendered an assault essential, in order to silence two of their most effective batteries. These were two very strong redoubts, in advance of their principal line, from which the British fire was most galling, and which it was important for the allies to include within their second parallel, now nearly ready. lling, and which it was important for the allies to in ide within their second parallel, now nearly ready rders were given by Washington to storm these posiones. That on the right was assigned to the Americans under Lafayette and Col. Hamilton, the other to be French under the Baron Viomesnil. Soon after aylight, Washington made a short address to the roops detailed for this perilous service. Both bodies hen advanced to the assault. The American forlors ope was led by the French Colonel Ginant. A decrease of the Pleach Lebayet verificant under Carlos. hope was led by the French Colonel Ginait. A de-tachment of the Rhode Island regiment, under Capt. Stephen Olney, headed the storming column. They marched in perfect silence and with unloaded guns, de-termined to carry the works at the point of the bayonet. The distance was but about four hundred yards. When half way there, the column halted to make the final disposition for attack. One man from each com-pany was detailed for the forlers hope. Six or eight oncers now led the way, as many of the forlorn hope ane next, then Col. Gimati, with half a dozen volun-ers, preceded the column, which was led by Captain

arge of the enemy's musketry as the assailants ached the abatis. One wild huzza burst from their ies, as sword in hand, the leaders broke through the first obstructions, and the column, with fixed bayon entered at the breach. While the pioneers were tempting to cut away the abatis, some of the enger salants climbing through it, entered the ditch. And these was Obass who, as these was Olney, who, as soon as a few of leaping on to the parapet, called out in a voice that rese above the din of battle, "Captain Olmy's com-pany—form here!" A gun-shot wound in the arm, a bayonet thrust in the thigh, and another in the abdobayonet thrust in the thigh, and another in the abdo-men, from which the caal protruded, so that he was obliged to press in the intestines with one hand, while he parried the bayonets with the other, answered this first deflant shout that prochimed the fall of Yorktown. Oney was borne from the field, but not until the regi-ment had mostly entered the resonbt, and he had di-rected them to "form in order." In ten minutes after the first fire of the enemy, the fort was taken. The French column met with greater resistance, but in half an hour both of these strong positions had surrendered. The besiegers at once included the captured redoubts in their second parallel, which was completed the next day, bringing the opposing batteries within masket range of each other. The walls of Yorktown crumbled before the terrible fire of the besiegers. The arillery, range of each other. The walls of Yorktown crambled before the terrible fire of the besiegers. The artillery ander command of Gen. Knox, was served with such precision as to excite the admiration of the French en-gineers, and the astonishment, as they afterward de-clared, of the English themselves. The British fire chreel, of the English themselves. The British fire shockened, their amountation was nearly exhausted, and their artiflery broken and distrounted. A sally was made during the night, and some of the camon in the second parallel were spiked. It was a fierce but fruitless effort of despairing valor. Cornwallis then attempted to pass the river to the opposite post of Glocester. A party of the army had already crossed, when a sudden tempest drove the beats down the stream. A hall in the storm enabled the scattered forces to regain the bank, and those who had reached Glocester were brought back. At daybreak a tremendous fire was opened along the whole line upon the now rained town. Further resistance being hopeless, Cornwallis proposed to capitulate, and asked twenty-four hours in which to arrange the terms. Washington granted but two. The articles were signed the same day, and on the next the affect armies entered Yorktown. On the following morning, Lord Cornwallis, with the whole following morning, Lord Cornwallis, with the whole British army, marcined out of the town, and formally strendered. The loss of the alies in the siege was stated at four hundred and fifty; that of the enemy at one hundred more. Two British frigates, several smaller ships of war, and onny transports, with litteen hundred scamen included in the surrender, were given up to the French. The whole number of prisoners, exclusive of scamen, was seven thousand two hundred

and forty-seven.

This decisive victory was a virtual termination of This decisive victory was a virtual termination of the war. The gallantry of Olicy was lauded by Lafayette in general orders, and more hand-omely recognized in a private correspondence; but history has hitherto failed to record the fact that the first sword that flashed in usimple above the captured highes of Yorktown, was a Rhode Island sword.

We may cordially congratulate Mr. Arnold or the successful completion of a work, so modest in pretension, and so admirable in execution, with such a deep foundation in historical research, and forming such a valuable accession to the means of nequaintance with the early times of an interesting

THE AMERICAN JOUENAL OF SCIENCE AND ARTS. Conducted by Professors B. Sciences, B. Sciences, No. and Justic D. Danes, No. 88, July, 1989. New-Haven.

About nine of clock a heavy canaband commenced, and continued throughout the day. For the next hour parties, until two Bettish sinjesof-war and some light armel vessels, coming up the bary, opened a five upon the right tink of the Americans, under cover of which the enersy made a desperate effort to turn the flaukund storm an advanced reloubt on the Emerican right. The action now because general ming that portion of the first hour made the attempt to turn the British this began to fire, while the attempt to tarm the American flauk was made, the conflict was a few right. The first flauk was made, the conflict was a few right. The first flauk was made in the strength with but had been been been to take a few right. The action now because general mong that portion of the interest are discussed in the present number of this valuable periodical. First, in order and in Imperiance, is Darwin's theory of the "Origin of Species," on which there are two remarkable papersone by Prof. Theophilus Parsons, and the other by Prof. Agussiz. Prof. Parsons is inclined to take a few rands with the highest religious views of the agency of the Derty in the work of creation. He introduces a new dement into the discussion, maintaining that Darwin's assumption of the indefinite

Half, a westera communation of Quaker Hill, the Hessian columns and British inflatory twice rushed to the assault and went repulsed in the valley with great shouther. Sixty were found dead in one spot. At shouther, thirty Hessians were buried in one grave, Major-Gen. Greene commanded on the right. Of the four brigades under his innaediate command, Varmun's, Glover's, Cornell's, and Greene's, all suffered severely, but Gen. Varnum's perhaps the most. A third time the enemy, with desperate courage and increased strength attempted to assail the redoubt, and would have carried it but for the timely aid of two Continental battalions dispatched by Sullivan to support his almost exhausted troops. It was in repelling these furious consets, that the newly-raised black regiment, under Col. Greene, distinguished itself by deeds of desperate valor. Posted behind a thicket in the valley, they three times drove back the Hessians who charged repeatedly down the hill to dislodge them; and so determined were the enemy in these successive charges, that the day after the battle the, Hessian the solution of offspring from their parents and kindred. With this modification of Darwin's idea Prof. Parsons asks, "May not God act as wellthrough this 'struggle for life as through any other of his laws! Must it be regarded as a blot, an imperfection which he could not help, and bears with as he may! If we regard it as an instrument, by means of which he works out universal, inevitable, and never-ending improvement, incorporating this law with the nature and easence of every thing that lives, or can live, may we not see in this also, at once his infinite love and his infinite wisdom?" But, Prof. Parsons still further inquires, Does not the notion of man being born from an animal stand in the way of positive revealion, or is in not indeed in utter opposition to all religious belief? To bis mind, decidedly not. He believes undoubtingly that man is superior not only in kind but in degree to all animals, and is immortal, which they are not. St he would not be disturbed by the discovery, if science should hereafter demonstrate that the gorilla or the chimpanzee had given birth to offspring so organized that it could be inspired with the breath of spiritual and immortal life and become the subject of all the attributes of human nature. Not that science is in possession of any facts which would lead to this cone sion, or even favor its probability, but according to Prof. P. there is no reason for asserting it to be an impossibility. Nor, in his opinion, would religion suffer a blow, even if science should hereafter solve a grea problem of ethnology, and account for the different races of men, by showing that the brown orang-outang that lives among the brown Malays was their progenitor; the black gorilla the father of the black races, among which he is still found; other simise the parents of other human families; and some one fairer than the rest, the ancestor of the Circassians, whose superiority over their progenitor was so great that they had rooted him out from the earth. Prof. Agassiz treats the subject more fully from an exclusively scientific point of view, in an article taken from the advance sheets of the third volume of his great work on the natural history of the United States. He maintains that Darwin and his followers have not furnished a single fact to show that individuals change, in the course of time in such a manner as to produce a last species different from those known before. Instead of facts, we are treated with marvelous bear, cuckoo, and other stories. The geological record shows that the supposed intermediate forms between the species of different geological periods are imaginary beings, called up merely in support of a fanciful theory. Hence the origin of species, or of the diversity among living beings, is as totally unexplained as if the book of Mr. Darwin had never been written, for no theory unsupported by fact can be admitted in science. S far from Darwin been remarkable, as has been alleged, for the fairness with which he presents the facts adverse to his views, Prof Agassiz declares that nothing in his whole work is more striking than his in ability to perceive where the facts are fatal to his arment. His mistake lies in the assumption that the most complicated system of combined thoughts can be the result of accidental causes, All the influences to which he would ascribe the origin of species are accidental in their very nature; while science demonstrates that the organised beings which live now and have lived in former geological periods, constitute an organic whole, in telligibly and methodically combined in all its parts. The animal kingdom is built upon four different plaus of structure, and the reproduction and growth of animals takes place according to four different modes of development; and, unless it is shown that these four plans of structure, and these four modes of development, are transmutable one into the other, no transmutation

theory can account for the origin of species. Beside the usual variety of scientific papers, the number contains an elaborate review of Dr. Antisell's work on Photogenic Oils, which the writer, Mr. F. H. Storer of Boston pronounces "simply a jumble of badly selected extracts, haddled together in a manner which must be anything but edifying to the student; " with scarcely an attempt to instruct the manufac turer, either by a clear enunciation of general princ ples to be followed, or of special details to be observed in given cases (in which respect the author has fallen far below the level of previous writers on the subject); while a most lamentable lack of familiarity with the chemistry of the subject is exhibited throughout

COMMENTARY, CRITICAL, EXPOSITORY AND FRACTICAL, ON THE GOSPEL OF ST. JOHN. By John J. Owen, D. D. 12me, pp. 504. Leavitt & Allen. The third volume of Prof. Owen's proposed series of commentaries on the historical portions of the New Testament is here presented to the public, while a fourth volume will be devoted to the Acts of the Apostles, and complete the work. In the preparation this commentary, beside the popular works of Henry, Doddridge, Scott, Hodge, Barnes, Alexander. and others, the author has made use of Hutcheson's 'Exposition of John," a work written more than two hundred years ago, and now rarely to be met with, but regarded of superior value for its insight into the doctrinal spirit of John's Gospel, and the richness and clearness of its expositions. The design of John in the composition of his Gospel, according to Prof. Owen, was of a twofold character, first, to prove the supreme divinity of Christ, and second, to prove his complete manhood or humanity. In illustrating these points, Prof. Owen has brought to his task the requisite learning and research; he never attempts to glide over a difficulty by a superficial state ment; his expositions are presented without the spirit of controversy, though with a deep conviction of their truth; and while he does not shrink from thoroughness and fidelity of discussion, for the sake of popular effect, he never loses sight of the wants of the common mind. Like the volumes which have preceded it, this portion of his work will be found admirably adapted to the demands of the teachers of Sunday-School and Bible Classer, as well as of professional theological

THE YEAR OF GRACE: A HISTORY OF THE RESIDENT IN FRIESCO, A. D., 1939. By the Rev. WILLIAM GOMON, with an Introduction by the Rev. Banon Srow, D. D., 12mo., pp. 464. Gould & Lincoln.

The author of this work is Professor of Christian Ethics in Queen's College, Belfast, and Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland. He was a delegate to visit the American churches in cor junction with the Rev. Mr. McClure of Derry in 1858, and is well known in this country as well as his own as one of the most able and intelligen ministers of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland. The volume has been prepared with great care, and from materials furnished by an extensive correspondence with the ministers of parienes, which were embraced within the limits of the revival. It presents a brief sketch of the history and position of Ulster, which was the principal scene of the awakening, takes a rapid reiew of the Presbyterian Church during the last quar ter of a century, and exhibits full and complete details of the great religious movement which has so greatly changed the spiritual aspect of the Protestant Churches in the North of Ireland.

AN EXPOSITION OF THE SWEDISH MOVEMENT-CURE

The new remedial system, as described in this volnine, was first presented to the attention of the public by a Swedish physiologist named Ling, who died near Stockholm about twenty years since. Several public institutions now exist in that city, devoted to the practical application of his method, and according to the statements made by Dr. Taylor, have enjoyed a remarkable degree of success. The principles of the system are here fully illustrated, and the advantages that are claimed for it, set forth with the urgency of strong conviction.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Gorn in the Blade. Poems, and Thoughts in Prose. By Crammond Kennedy. Hono, pp. 310. Berby & Jackson.

The Actress in High Life: An Episode in Winter Quatters. Proc. pp. 416. The Same.

Five Years in China. By Charles Taylor, M. D. 12mc., pp. 412. The Same.

Laves from a Bachelor's Book of Life. By Francis Copcutt.

Laves from a Bachelor's Rock of Life. By Francis Copcutt.

The Confederate Chieftains: A Tale of the Irish Rebellion of 1641. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 12mo., pp. 461. D. & J. Sads Her & Co. Her & Co.

The Mind and Words of Jems. By Rev. J. R. Macduff, D. D.

12ma Robert Carter & Brethers.

The Morning Watches and Night Watches. By Rev. J. R. Macduff, D. D. 12mo The Same.

What may be Learned from a Tree. By Harland Coultas. 2000., pp. 190. D. Appleton & Co.

LITERARY.

-Mr. Ruskin's concluding volume of "Modern Painters" has at last appeared, and, from the number and beauty of its embellishments, will rank high among illustrated books of the time. The almost fastidious taste of the author is conspicuous in the delicate execution of the steel engravings, many of which are from his own drawings. Mr. John Wiley has the volume already in press, and will issue it-shorn of its graphic beams-uniform with his edition of the writer's previons works. Mesars. Scribner & Co. are agents for the English copy. Mr. Ruskin is not one of those authors "who sheathes his" pen "for lack of argument.
Want of space obliges him to omit several topics he in tended to treat of, and on one of them-The Sea-he announces his purpose of bringing out a separate work at some future period.

-The book announced some time since by Mr. T. W. Atkinson, the artist and Siberian traveler, on the Regions of the Upper and Lower Amoor River," is on the eve of publication in London. It will include a mass of unpublished data relating to the Russian acquisitions on the confines of India and China, with adcentures among the Mountain Kirghis, and the Maujoun, Manyargs, Toungouz, Touzenats, and a great many other uncouth tribes never heard of in decent society before-the hunting and pastoral races north of Japan. Like Mr. Atkinson's former volume, it will be richly illustrated by his own pencil, inclu ling eighty plates and a map.

-Baron Humboldt's "Correspondence with Von Ense" seems destined to make trouble in every quarter, having just caused a paper war between two respectable English publishing houses-Messrs, Low & Co and Messrs. Trülmer & Co. The task of preparing the English translation for the London market was entrusted by the latter gentlemen to the poet Freiligrath, who now resides in London, in the prosaic character of agent for the Bank of Switzerland. The execution of this task was not hurried, and consequently some time before the copy was published in ndon the American translation, accomplished at lightning speed, actually made its appearance in Lonon, and was about to be offered for sale by Messrs. ow, when, finding that it would interfere with the ight of their fellow-publishers, it was at once with-

appearance in the present week. It is easy to see from announcements that it is modeled on the prevailing type of The Saturday Review, to which also The Leader has lately conformed itself. It is called The London Review; and Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, Art and Society—and is intended to be a thoroughly original journal, and complete record of the events and opinions of the day, with first-class literature, adapted for the homes of the empire." I is curious that the great success of this style of periodi cal in England has not led to imitations in America the country of newspapers, par excellence. The idea on which it is based seems to be, that as the leading articles in a newspaper are those most read, a paper that should be all leaders must be acceptable, and that as the daily journals give ample details of current events, there is room at the end of the week for an intelligent commentary on them, without repeating, in an abridged form, what every one has seen before. Each number of The Saturday Review contains the matter of a small cetave volume of original writing, and, though there are occasional exceptions, the general average talent displayed is certainly above the ordinary level of periodical writing in any country.

-The Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia "trade ales" will occur within the next two months-from August 1 to Sept. 17-and are already the objects of preparation among the trade. Though nothing can exceed the present duliness of business in all branches connected with literature, purchasers at these sales will be made with a prospective view to the "good time coming" after the election, when belles-lettres (that now yield to politics) will have resumed their sway.

-A new edition of "The Annals of the Olden Time in New-York" is in preparation by the venerable auther John F. Watson, who is now on a visit to the city for the purpose of completing the arrangement of his materials, &c. At the ripe age of 82, Mr. Watson displays all the arder of a young man in his favorite pursuit, and in the full use of his faculties is constantly engaged in adding to his antiquarian stores, having lived to become an authority in the matters that employed his attention as a collector half a century ago.

-"Duffy's Hibernian Magazine," a new exponent f Young Ireland, comes out recommended as the peapest periodical of the day. It is published at Dublin in eight-penny monthly numbers, and is intended to be " national, literary, and, at the same ime, racy of the soil " Counting, as it does, among its contributors, Wm. Carleton, Thomas D'Arcy Magee, W. J. Fitzgerald, Prof. Kavanagh, &c., it is every way pable of attaining its aim.

-The new volume of "The History of England durng the Reign of George the Third," by Wm. Massey, esq., M. P , is the third of the entire work, and will enriched by a variety of information from private and unpublished sources, including the confidential correspondence of the first Lord Bolton and Mr. Pitt, and voluninous collections made for a life of George III. by Mr. E. H. Locker, Commissioner of Green wich Hospital, the progress of which was stopped by Lord Liverpool, then at the head of the Governmenton the ground that the time had not yet arrived for the sublication. More liberal views of the province of historical inquiry have gained ground since that time, and the deep interest displayed in all matters connected with the American Revolution secures an eager andence for anything that throws light on even the remote auses and relations of that event.

-A book of most seasonable subject on the Italian Duestion will be published in London, early in the escot month, by Messis, Hamilton, Adams & Co. It entitled " Italy in Transition: Public Scenes and Private Opinions in the Spring of 1860. Illustrated by Official Documents found in the Papal Archives of the Revelted Legations. By the Rev. Wm. Arthur." The early sheets have been secured for republication in this country by Messes, Harper.

-A " Life of Robert Stephenson," the Engineer, to nclude the history of railway engineering and progress, as connected with his professional career, is in preparing with the sanction of his friends, by whom all the necessary documents, &c., are contributed. It is to be regretted that this task is not intrusted to Dr. Samuel Smiles, the biographer of the father, George Stephenson, whose success would seem to point him out unmistakably as the proper person to commemorate the ron. Another person, however, has been selected-Mr. J Cordey Jentierson, author of a book on Novels and Novelists," and one or two shortlived works of fiction.

-A vacancy has occurred in the Professorship of Botany at University College, London, by the retirement of the veteran author, Dr. John Lindley, who has filed that post for thirty years, and is known to naturalists in every part of the world from his classic works on the vegetable kingdom.

-Mr. Samuel Sharpe, author of the "History of Egypt," " Historical Notes on the Bible," &c., has just published the results of a critical examination of the Septangint Greek Version of the Old Testament. Sciences Witness for the Bible. By flor. W. S. Pendisten, D. B. Theo, 19, 150 J. R. Alppincott & Co.

Trey lend him to the conclusion that instead or being

discrepancies on chronology and other points, which many have endeavored in vain to reconcile with the original, arose not from accident, or the corruptions of renscribers, but from a systematic attempt to accommodate the translation to later Alexandrian and Egyptian philosophizing doctrines and ideas as, for instance in the case where the literal Hebrew, "He maketh the winds his messenger, and the lightning his servant," is rendered by the mystical assertion, "He maketh bis angels into spirits, and his servants into a flame of fire." The date of the version is placed at a lower period than that currently received by Mr. Sharpe, while its value in Biblical criticism, when used understandingly, is properly acknowledged.

-So much excellence has been achieved in the existing methods of book illustration that publishers are at a less in what direction to look for novelties in the fine arts adapted to that purpose. The public are fa-miliar in bank notes with the finest possible specimens of steel eugraving-and wood cutting has been brought to a uniform pitch of excellence by Birket Foster and the artists who follow in his steps, so that their productions have all a family likeness, and are difficult to distinguish from each other. A novelty has been struck out in the magnificent commemorative jubilee edition of "Schiller's Poems," now publishing by the house of Baron Cotta at Stuttgart. The illustrations to this are drawn on a large scale with great care by the artists—all of them men of distinction. They are then reduced to the proper vignette size, by the help of photography, and these photographs surpass beyond all comparison, in delicacy and softness of touch, any engraving, beside the value they possess as the autographic productions of the artists.

FAREWELL MEETING OF DR. CHEEVER AND HIS CHURCH.

On Thursday evening, a large gathering of the mem bers of the Church of the Puritans met by invitation at the house of Dr. Fairbank, in West Fourteenth street. About two hundred ladies and gentlemen were present.

Mr. BERRY presided over the first part of the evening's exercises. He made some impressive remarks, urging upon Dr. Cheever the importance of standing fast in the position he had assumed, and moving only to go higher and become stronger. He then called upon EDWARD W. GILBERT, who read the fol-

lowing address:
Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER—Dear Sir: In the last two of your Sabbath evening discourses you admon-ished us of the duties of ministers and Churches in the present crisis, and of some of your purposes in going abroad. You also recalled the history of the conflict in our own Church, and for our encouragement declared your firm belief that God would sustain us through the your firm belief that God would sustain us through the struggle, and give us the victory. You also gave us words of parting advice and warning, and closed with the adoption and application of the confidence of Paul toward the Philippians, "trusting in God that our rejoicing may be more abundant in Jesus Christ for "you, by your coming to us again." "Only let your conversation be as it becometh the Gospel of Christ: "that whether I come and see you, or else be absent, "I was been of your affairs that we stand first in one that whether I come and see you, or else be absent I may hear of your affairs that ye stand fast in one spirit with one mind, striving together for the faith of the Gospel, and in nothing terrified by your adversaries: which is to them an evident token of perdition; but to you of salvation and that of God. For unto you it is given in the behalf of Christ, not only to believe in him, but also to suffer for his sake."

In view of this, we, as your church, feel that a word from us, in response, may not be inappropriate, for having stood by you, and, according to our best endeavors, sustained you in this memorable conflict which has been as much a struggle for existence as an agonizir g resistance against sin, we cannot be indiffer-ent to the associations of this time, nor to the step you Although our memoranda show that, taking the pa

year as an index, not less than eleven-twelfths of your pulpit discourses have been upon the common spiritna topic, dealing with doctrine, reproof, exhortation, &c. and attended with the corresponding results of edifica-tion, conversions, and accessions to the church; yet we must declare that your attention to the "vexed question," as it has created this occasion, supplies the main hints of what we have to say here. To us, as to your-self, the word of God, and all its precious, fundamental self, the word of God, and all its precious, indiamental doctrines of the Atonement, the Divine Regenerating Spirit, Faith in a Divine Redeemer, Repentance toward God, the whole blessed circle of truths as the truth is in Jesus, are dear above all things, constituting the only ground of our hope for eternity, and the only possibility and means of our life and usefulness as a charge, and as individuals. In that word, in those church and as individuals. In that word, in the truths, in the law and the Gospel, in the Old and Nev Testaments, and especially in the light of the cross, it the dying love of Christ, we find at once the obligation and the means of laboring for the freedom and salva-tion of the enslaved and their children. We have been taught to feel that a great and sole an responsibility rests upon the churches and ministry of our country in this particular work. It is our commission from Him, the sign and result of whose coming and kingdom are this, that He shall save the children of the needy, and shall brak in pieces the oppressor. We rejoice with you to acknowledge that, in the presence and under the prevalence of the iniquity of Slavery, the car-nect, continued, and persistent demandiation of this is the especial duty of the churches of Christ in America; and we, as a church, have accepted and do accept this part of our Christian warfare, and are giad again to declare our purpose and business in

rence to the sin of Slavery to be nothing less than reference to the sin of Slavery to be nothing less than its entire abolition, the freedom of those now held in bondage, and just where they are thus held, and the giving of them there, according to God's command, that which is just and equal. We are not permitted to have any lower end than this, or to labor with any other object in view than the deliverance of the oppressed. Our power and sole dependence in this purpose and work is the word and spirit of God. We have contended for the plainest and most obvious interpretation of that word; and with what we cannot but call a conscientious adherence to the word thus in terpreted, we have pronounced slave-holding, as practerpreted, we have pronounced slave-holding, as practiced in our country, upheld by our laws and courts, and sanctioned by our churches, to be the sin of man-

and sanctioned by our churches, to be the sin of man-stealing, a crime equal to murder, which should be re-probated as an immorality by our churches, and pun-ished as a felony by our laws.

For the faithful proclamation of these principles you and we have been denounced as ultraists, fanatics, and madmen. For this a raid has been instituted to over-throw your pulpit, and a plan laid by those who stood in clurch covenant relations with you and us, and who in former years solemnly dedicated our church edifice to the service of the living God, to take poss-ssion of to the service of the living God, to take possession of that edifice and appropriate it to a more popular use. For this faithfulness to God's Word you were, on the evening of the great Union meeting held in December last at the Academy of Music, publicly burned in effigy on Union square by a misguided mob, impelled by merchants of respectability and standing in this city. And for this you have been made the object of incessant abuse on the part, not only of the secular, but the religious newspapers of the country.

Thus it has not been our election or declaration, but the providential discipline of God, and the pressure and manifestation of his truth, in which we have endeavered to commend ourselves as a Clurch and Pastor to o the service of the living God, to take possession o

ored to commend ourselves as a Church and Pastor to the consciences of all men in the sight of God, in this thing, that has occasioned you to be marked and as-sailed as a leader in the cause of Christian Abolition-ism. The opponents of that cause themselves demonism. The opponents of that cause themselves demonstrate their own judgment of your position and influence, by the violence of their reproaches and by making you the object of their bitterest demunications; at the same time accusing you of assuming for yourself a monopoly of effort and zeal, and for your Church, and its struggles in sustaining you, an importance to the cause, and a merit in its prosecution, of which they affirm we are entirely unworthy. The New-York Observer, in a leading article on the speeches in your behalf by Drs. Cand'ish, Guthrie, Buchanan, and others of Great Britain, malegrakes to assure those centlemsu. half by Drs. Cand'sh, Guthire, Bachanan, and others in Great Britain, undertakes to assure those gentlement that the people here have no confidence in you as an Abolitionist; and that they themselves will discover, to their own confusion, that you are no true friend to the slave. The editors of that paper have interwoven in this article two distinct and absolute falsehoods in re-ceed to this Claurch and yourself, as having followship gard to this Church and yourself, as having fellowship with shiveholders, and excluding the colored race among us from the privileges of religious worship in

The New York Independent of this very week, in an article full of misstatement and perversion, in re-ference to your proposed mission, repeats this slander of your fellowshipping a slaveholder in your church, and atters the bare-faced falsehood that the resolution that the holding of human beings as property is an in morality, the renanciation of which, ought to be made a condition of membership in the Christian church, and that this sin is one against which the law of God and the gospel of Christ ought to be produced in pescaling persistently, until the iniquity chained, in preaching persistently, until the iniquit be overthrown," passed by the General Congregational Association of New-York, in September las was presented by the paster of the Tabernacie church The well known fact that this resulution, with a slight verbal alteration to suit the conservative profityries of the Committee on Resolutions, was your own, and of the Committee on Easolutions, was your that it was at the time you offered it opposed by the

a faithful version of the Hebrew text, the various surprise at the mendacious andacity of those with whom

we are contending. Dr. Thompson is editor of The Independent, and knows these facts. The main statements of this article are nuterly and entirely false.

These slanders and injurious attacks are a very natoral consequence of that course of effort and event which in God's providence has cansed you to be regarded and criticised as a leader. For ourselves, it is inevitable that we should thus regard you. Our enemies now leave us no alternative. There are good reasons l'kewise why you have come to be so esteemed, without any purpose or effort of yours or ours, in that you have appeared so prominently and persistently (when others would not stand forward) in advocacy of this secred cause, to the manifest disparagement of your reputation, as that is estimated among men, and to the Injury of your works both here and in Great Britain; also, in your well-known position as established in one of the foremost of our metropolitan churches, in the heart of the metropolis of America; also, in your equally well-known exertions in the controversy for temperance; for the integrity of the dectrine of the trinity; for the Bible in eshools; for the just, retributive sanctious of Government, and against the iniquity of Popery. In view of these reasons, it would not be assumption for us to call you a leader. But, our principal reason is apart from all these. It is found in the fact that, throughout the rank and file of the American clergy, except yourself (we except here some howered names in a more limited sphere), we have in viam looked for any who, having the facilities of wide influence and prominence before the public, were willing to proclaim and insist upon, as the basis of Anti-Slavery effort, the Bible doctrine of the inherent sinfulness of slaveholding. Some of them concede that the moral duties, which, as they allege, grow out of the resistance of Slavery, should be preached upon. Others, more advanced, proclaim it hemselves ready to condemn the evils, as they term it, incident to Slavery, while they are careful to assert

your last work on the Crime and Guit of Staveholding. We feel that the argument as there stated is from the logic of inspiration, that we cannot gainsay or resist it without palpably disavowing and repudiating the Word of God, that from its very binding radicalism and terrible certainty, it affords the best, surest, and only true foundation for any moral effort or movement in behalf of the englaved. We are happy, also, in refusation of the slanders so diligently circulated, that in behalf of the enslaved. We are happy, also, in refutation of the slanders so diligently circulated, that your Anti-Slavery ministrations have been without effect, and but a waste of time and effort, to declare publicly, that though aside from the convictions we have ust expressed, many of us might, from sentiment or philanthropy oppose Slavery, yet that the burden of responsibility for the deliverance of the slave, the sense of personal duty in this respect, the yes rning and constraint of conscience, and of the love of Christ in behalf of the oppressed which we feel, are in great part, the fruit of your teaching.

Now, Sir, in turn, we exhort you to hold fast these doctrines and proclaim them boldly. While speaking abroad of our National sins, we trust that neither corrow, nor shame, nor any imagined duty of loyalty to

doctrines and proclaim them boldly. While speaking abroad of our National sins, we trust that neither sorrow, nor shame, nor any imagined duty of loyalty to our institutions will jar the fidelity of your statements or diminish the ardor of your rebuke. Having Christ's commission, may you be careful only to honor Him and promote His cause in this blessed work.

In parting, accept our best wishes and most fervent prayers. While on the ocean or in other lands, you may feel that you are remembered in our prayer circle, at our family altars, and in our closets.

You will please communicate our grateful remembrances and hearty thanks to our sympathizing friends in Great Britain, especially to those who have, on public occasions and in so signal a manner manifested their appreciatin of our cause and labors.

May God bless you, and in due time give you back to us invigorated and restored, to lead us on to new conquests for truth and rightcousness. 3

The Rev. Dr. Cheever replied as follows:

Dear Brethers and Christian Friends: My

The Rev. Dr. CHEEVER replied as follows:

Dear Brethren and Christian Friends: My heart appreciates your kindness, and I wish I could give you a fitting expression of my gratitude and love. In the cause of Christ, in a great and bitter-conflict, protracted, and not yet terminated, you have been firm and faithful. These troubles bring us nearer to each other; may they bring us all nearer to God. We have reason to regard the privilege of laboring for the deliverance of the enslaved as too great and precious to be enjoyed without some degree of suffering. In this sacred cause, if we have to bear reproaches for the name of Christ, happy are we. I pray God that we may have grace not only to meet manfully and endure patiently even such assaults

we. I pray God that we may have grace not only to meet manfully and endure patiently even such assaults as are made against us from professed friends, though real elanderers, but to be truly grateful that unto us it is given, in the behalf of Christ, not only to believe on him, but also to suffer for his sake. It cannot be expected that so great and mighty an advancement and conquest by the Kingdom of Christ as that of the abolition of Slavery in our own land can be accomplished without great and persevering labor, the endurance of hardship, and the encounter of enmity and wrath. But I confess that I did not anticipate, just on the eve of my departure for Great Britain, such a singular ebullition of ill feeling, and false and injurious remark, as have been referred to in the article in this week's Independent, against a Church whose only full in this thing has been that they have resolutely sustained and warmly loved their pastor, and have sanctioned and practiced and maintained the utmost freedom of the truth and independence of the pulpit in his continued utterances against the sin of slaveholding. I am amazed at the compound of bitterness and falsehood in that article. Its evil intent cannot but recoil wrom its author. But the present is not the time for hood in that article. Its evil intent cannot but recoil upon its author. But the present is not the time for exposing its misrepresentations of our affairs, or the nsolence and insignated slanders of its advice to the commission of merchants to see that the gifts and sym-pathy of the churches there toward this Church be not perverted and misapplied. It is an inuendo, as the not perverted and missapplied. It is an inuendo, as the lawyers term it, to the effect that we are not only a church guilty of "church mendicancy," as that paper has eneeringly reproached us, but that we are a dishonest and swindling church, getting money of false pretenses, to spend it in an improper manner. Dear brethren and Christian friends, may you have that wis dom which is from above to enable you to deal with this slander, and with the other falsehoods in this attack, in a righteons and Christian way. I do not think it will much injure me or you in Great Bettain: think it will much injure me or you in Great Britain; indeed, by the blessing of God, it may tarn to the furtherance of our cause. Beside the attack in The Inde-

therance of our cause. Beside the attack in The Independent against this church, there is also the fabrication introduced in the words following:

"It is a well-attested fact that, for nearly ten years, a slave-holder was a member in full communion in Dr. Cheevori's church, and, instead of being disciplined, though the case was known to the officers of the church, was recently (1880) dismissed by letter

the officers of the chorch, was recently (1800) dismi-sed by fether as in good standing.

This is a new decoction of old lies, in regard to which I shall now simply present the following extract from a letter of mine which has been published in Edinburgh, referring to "a tissue of absolute felse—hoods concerning a slaveholder having been admitted to my church, and kept in it with my knowledge and consent, and all the while preaching against slaveholding as a crime against God and man, set in the same catalogue with the crime of murder. The whole charge is an entire and parfect falsehood, grounded on the single circumstance of a lady from the Methodist harch, but originally from a slave-holding family in Kentucky, having joined my the Methodist Church, but originally from a slave-holding family in Kentucky, having joined neturing the first of the course in the year 1856, about the time when my discourse in reprobation of the outrage against Senator Summer and in defense of free speech against Slavery was delivered. This lady was not known by us to have been herself a shucholder, and I believe never was such, except by having had a slave girl given her by her parents for her maid and attendant in her childhood. When this lady married, and left her home, that slave woman was retained by her parents at the homewoman was retained by her parents at the home-stead in Kentucky."

The same slander is renewed this week in The Nov-

York Observer, and the certificate of a gentleman has been published by the editor of that paper, stating that his wife was a shaveholder, and that Dr. Cheever knew it. I hereby declare that this lady was received into the Church of the Puritans, without any person in the church, that I know of, being aware of her being a slaveholder, and up to the time of her leaving in 1800. I am not aware of any in the church being acquainted with that fact, of which her husband now appears in public to bear witness; neither have I myself knows anything but the above-mentioned circumstances, no ever came even to so much knowledge as this, concerning what her busband now testifies as to her condition, until about the time of her leaving the church. The name of the husband of the lady, whose certificate as to the bona fide slaveholding qualifications of his wife The New York Observer parades in its editorial columns, I suppose to be Lees, since that is the lady whose connection with the Church of the Purious I have noted above. This lady left our church in 18.66. The editor of The Ludep natest declares that it is a well-attested fact that a slaveholder meaning, doubtless, this lady) was for nearly ten years in commision with the clurch, the officers of the church knowing her as a shreeholder, and was dismissed in musion with the clurch, the officers of the cauren knowing her as a shyeholder, and was dismissed in 1800. What witnesses The Independent may have summoned I cannot tell, nor what records its editors may have consulted for their well-attested facts, unless it is the columns of The Observer. Neither can I tell what possible advantage either the one paper or the other expects to gain, either against the Church of the Paritims or its paster, even supposing that there had been such a thing tolerated in that church as the mean-been such a thing tolerated in that church as the mean-been in a slaveholder previous to the year 1856, if bership of a slaveholder previous to the year 1856, if at that time the application of divine truth became too pungent to be cadmed, and if since then the charch